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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

24 May - 30 May

1948

Number 74

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 10 - 15 May:

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Children Bureau To: All Prefectural
(Ji-Hatsu, Governors
No. 254)

Subject: Forwarding of Sub-regulation for Detailed Regulation for Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau, To: Governors of Hokkaido
(Repatriation RRB. and six prefectures in
Relief Board, Tohoku District
Hatsu-Butsu
No. 501)

Subject: Special Distribution of powder bean paste to Repatriates from Saghalien who have no Relatives.

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural
(I-Hatsu, Governors
No. 184)

Subject: Distribution of Medicines for Relief in Disaster.

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention To: All Prefectural
(Yo-Hatsu, Governors
No. 569)

Subject: State Subsidy for expenses for extension and Improvement of Waterworks and Sewerage for 1948 - 49.

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention To: All Prefectural
(Yo-Hatsu, Governors
No. 570)

Subject: Request for Cooperation for Invitation of Students for the 9th Term of Ioin Gakuen.

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Prevention To: All Prefectural
(Yo-Hatsu, Governors
No. 580)

Subject: Communicable Disease Prevention Officials to be Assigned for Emergency Prevention of Communicable Diseases.

May 10, 1948 From: Director, Insurance To: Chief, Insurance
(Ho-Hatsu, Section, each prefecture
No. 688) each branch office of
Social Insurance

Subject: Distribution of Disbursement Budget of Pension Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948 - 49.

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May 10, 1948
(Ho-Hatsu,
No. 695)

From: Director, Insurance
Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Notification of Disbursement Program of General Accounts
under Jurisdiction of Welfare Ministry for 1948 - 49.

May 10, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Shi,
No. 498)

From: Directors, Relief and
Social Bureaus

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Relief of Repatriates According to Re-opening of Repatriation
from U.S.S.R. Area.

May 10, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 721)

From: Directors, Social Bureau

To: Governor of Kanagawa
Prefecture

Subject: Alteration of Donation of Social Work Association Kanagawa
Prefecture, Foundation Juridical Person.

May 10, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu,
No. 73)

From: Directors, Social Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Free Distribution of Food to Needy Foreigners Living in Japan.

May 10, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu,
No. 75)

From: Directors, Social Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Survey of Protection Situation under Daily Life Security Law.

May 10, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu,
No. 76)

From: Directors, Social Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: State Subsidy for Expenses necessary for Equipments of the
Institution for Accomodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons,
and of Protection Institution under Daily Life Security Law
for 1948 - 49.

May 10, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu,
No. 77)

From: Directors, Social Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Application of Living Assistance under Daily Life Security
Law to Patients Accomodated in national hospitals and Sanatoria.

May 10, 1948
(Sha-Otsu-Hatsu,
No. 78)

From: Directors, Social Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Allocation of Cement to be used for Building of the Social
Work Institution for the 1st Quarter, 1948 - 49.

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May 11, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 723)

From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukushima
Prefecture

Subject: Alteration of the Creation Program of the Protection
Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu
No. 724)

From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kagoshima
Prefecture

Subject: Alteration of the Creation Program of the Protection
Institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 731)

From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tokushima
Prefecture

Subject: Permission for the Protection Institution under the Provision
of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.

May 11, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 733)

From: Directors, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama
Prefecture

Subject: Theft of Relief Commodities from LARA.

May 11, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 734)

From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido
and other Four
Prefectures

Subject: Allocation of the India Rubber Hose for the Second Quarter.

May 11, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 504)

From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Aomori,
Tokyo, Aichi, Osaka,
Okayama, Kagawa and
Kyoto Prefectures

Subject: Relief for Repatriates at Principal Stations.

May 11, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 507)

From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Amendment of Form of the Certificate of Repatriate and
Dealing with its re-insurance.

May 11, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board, Hatsu-
Shi, No. 509)

From: Director, Relief Bureau, RRB. To: Governors of Six
Prefectures in Tohoku
District

Subject: Measures for School Education of Children in Accordance with
Increase of Repatriates who have been Repatriated from
Saghalien and have no Relatives.

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May 11, 1948
(Hatsu-Shi,
No. 512)

From: Director, Relief Bureau
RRB.

To: Governor of Yamaguchi
Prefecture

Subject: Strengthening of Operation of Business for Loaning of
Rehabilitation Funds.

May 11, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu,
No. 255)

From: Director, Relief Bureau,
RRB.

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: State Subsidy for the Expenses for making out Maternal and
Child Handbook for 1948-49.

May 11, 1948
(I-Hatsu,
No. 192)

From: Director, Medical Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Determination of Distribution Quantity of Insect Control
(30 times Emulsion of Pyrethrum).

May 11, 1948
(Ichi-Fuku,
No. 2055)

From: Director, Demobilization
Bureau

To: Chief Service Section,
each Prefecture

Subject: Coordination of Business Concerning Postal Deposit.

May 11, 1948
(Ho-Hatsu,
No. 698)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Alteration of Commission of Members on the Side of Persons
in charge of Medical Treatment among Members of the Social
Insurance Relations Committee.

May 11, 1948
(Ho-Hatsu,
No. 700)

From: Chief, Branch Office of
Social Insurance

To: Chief, Insurance
Section, each
Prefecture

Subject: Distribution of Estimated Disbursement Animal Expenditure of
Health Account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

May 12, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 736)

From: Director, Social Bureau

To: Governor of Hokkaido
Prefecture

Subject: Reserving of Disaster Relief Fund.

May 12, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 737)

From: Director, Social Bureau

To: Governor of Okayama
Prefecture

Subject: Consultation Concerning Permission of a Protection Institution
under Daily Life Security Law.

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May 12, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board
Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 518)

From: Director, Relief Board
Bureau RRB

To: Governor of Tokyo
Metropolis

Subject: Forwarding a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been
Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 12, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 521)

From: Director, Relief Board
Bureau RRB

To: Governor of Kyoto
Prefecture

Subject: Forwarding a list of Koreans whose Repatriation has been
Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 13, 1948
(Yo-Hatsu,
No. 596)

From: Director, Prevention
Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Administration of Inoculation for Tuberculosis for 1948 - 49.

May 13, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu,
No. 261)

From: Director, Children's Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Allocation of Special Washing Chemical for Child Welfare Agencies

May 13, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu,
No. 262)

From: Director, Children's
Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Distribution of Clothing for Child Welfare Agencies.

May 13, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu,
No. 265)

From: Director, Children's
Bureau

To: Governor of Yamaguchi
Prefecture

Subject: Child Welfare Official of your Prefecture Consulted by an
Official Letter, Ji No. 66.

May 13, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu,
No. 266)

From: Director, Children's
Bureau

To: Governor of Nara
Prefecture

Subject: Approval for Establishment of the Child Welfare Station.

May 14, 1948
(Ji-Hatsu,
No. 268)

From: Director, Children's
Bureau

To: Governors of Kyoto,
Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka,
Hyogo, and Toyama
Prefectures.

Subject: Distribution of Alpha Powder for Infants.

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May 14, 1948 From: Chief, Accounts Section To: All Directors
(Kai-Hatsu,
No. 355)

Subject: Custody of National Property.

May 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: All Prefectural
(Repatriation RRB Governors
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Shi,
No. 529).

Subject: Railroad freight charge, etc. of exhibits for the
Rehabilitation Industry Exhibition for Repatriates, etc.

May 14, 1948 From: Director, Relief Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido,
(Repatriation RRB and other 37
Relief Board, Hatsu- Prefectures concerned
Shi, No. 530).

Subject: Forwarding of List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been
approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 14, 1948 From: Director, Insurance To: Chief, Insurance
(Ho-Hatsu, Bureau Section, each
No. 735) Prefecture

Subject: Disbursement Program of Annual Expenditure, Seamen's
Insurance, Special Accounts for 1948-49.

May 15, 1948 From: Director, Insurance To: Governors of all
(Ho-Hatsu, Bureau Prefectures
No. 746)

Subject: Commission of Audit of Business of the Health Insurance
Association.

May 15, 1948 From: Director, Children's To: Chief, Civil Welfare
(Ji-Hatsu, Bureau Division or Education
No. 270) and Civil Welfare
Division, each
Prefecture

Subject: Standards of base amounts of State Subsidy for Expenses
necessary for Enforcement, etc. of Child Welfare Law for
1948-49.

May 15, 1948 From: Director, Children's To: All Prefectural
(Ji-Hatsu, Bureau Governors
No. 274)

Subject: Forwarding of a List of Figures about the Nation-wide
Simultaneous Investigation of Orphans.

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May 15, 1948
(Repatriation
Relief Board,
Hatsu-Gyo,
No. 539)

From: Director, Relief Bureau
RRB.

To: Governors of Kyoto and
other 22 Prefectures
Concerned

Subject: Forwarding of a List of Koreans whose Repatriation has been
Approved by GHQ, SCAP.

May 15, 1948
(I-Hatsu,
No. 190)

From: Director, Medical Bureau

To: All Prefectural
Governors

Subject: Request of Forwarding of Reference Date for Amendment
of Pharmacopoeia Japonica.

May 15, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 740)

From: Director, Social Bureau

To: Governor, of Oita
Prefecture

Subject: Alteration of the Plan for Equipments of the Institution for
Accommodation of Repatriates and Needy Persons for 1947-48.

May 15, 1948
(Sha-Hatsu,
No. 741.)

From: Director, Social Bureau

To: Governor of Fukuoka
Prefecture

Subject: Distribution of Relief Commodities from IARA.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Because of the difficulties encountered in selecting the most suitable and effective campaign dates this Fall, without a confliction or overlapping of the Community Chest and Red Cross Fund Campaigns, it has been agreed that a "joint" campaign will be held in 1948 with the month of October tentatively set as the campaign month.

The terms of the agreement covering the Community Chest - Red Cross Campaign (1948) are currently being drawn up and will be published in a subsequent issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

Policy for Social Works Projects Entering Japan

Entrance into Japan of certain social works projects designed to demonstrate recognized theories of modern social service practices has been approved in a new plan announced by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

This plan is in accord with economic rehabilitation developments currently being experienced in Japan and all projects which are established as a result of this plan must be social service in nature. Supervised by qualified welfare personnel and operated under democratic principles, these projects will be of special benefit to Japanese welfare workers who appear ready to receive and accept democratic concepts of welfare administration. Ample opportunity will be afforded Japanese welfare workers to be integrated into these project staffs so that they can learn by doing and by being associated with well-trained specialists.

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The new plan will allow recognized welfare organizations and individuals outside Japan to submit complete plans of their projects to SCAP for review in order that their suitability and necessity to the Occupation may be determined. This plan must assure SCAP that the project and its personnel will not be dependent upon the Occupation, the Japanese Government or the Japanese economy for logistic support as it relates to food, clothing and shelter, and that all of these needs will be shipped to Japan from outside sources on space available revenue basis.

SCAP must be further assured that no projects will engage in general relief services which require importing relief supplies for general relief distribution.

When approval of the project is given by SCAP, welfare workers will be permitted to enter Japan for the purpose of completing details incident to the opening of the project. These welfare workers will be required to provide their own transportation to Japan and they will reside in Japanese operated commercial hotels.

After completing their survey, these workers will be required to return to the U.S. so that they may orient their people in the United States of what is needed to successfully carry on the contemplated project in Japan.

Mennonite - Community Service Center

Permission has been granted the Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., to establish a Community Service Center in Japan. The exact location will depend upon further survey after arrival of the Mennonite welfare group in Japan. At present two possible locations are being considered, Tokyo and Osaka.

The Community Service Center will be established on the principal of personal and community relationships.

The Mennonites will furnish the necessary personnel and resources to establish sewing rooms, shoe repair shops, kindergarten and study room facilities for children, boy's and girl's group activities, craft activities, etc.

In all of these activities the Mennonite is prepared to furnish equipment and materials not available within the Japanese economy together with a wooden barracks to house their project and personnel.

Public Assistance - Correction in March Figures

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following corrections for Hyogo Prefecture. Totals in the public assistance report in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #71, dated 3 - 9 May, are effected.

Persons in institutions (Hyogo)	7,541
Persons in institutions (National total)	138,195
National total of all persons assisted	2,215,226

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 27 May they have not received April statistical reports from the following prefectures: Miyagi, Ibaraki, Osaka, Nara, Wakayama, Shimane and Nagasaki.

International Conference on Social Work

The International Conference on Social Work was held in Atlantic City and New York City from 16 to 28 April. (See Weekly Bulletin #66 for period 29 March - 4 April.) Plans for a 1940 conference were cancelled because of the war in Europe and no conference was held in 1944. The fourth Conference held this year was,

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therefore, the first meeting held since 1936 and represented the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Conference. Representatives of Japan attended the three conferences previously held. Prior to the 1936 conference the Japan Social Work Association was designated to represent Japan, and did so at the third conference held in London.

A member of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, attended the 1948 conference as an observer for SCAP, to secure information to be made available to Japanese officials responsible for administering public and private welfare programs in Japan.

The National Conference of Social Work (U.S.) held their annual meeting in Atlantic City, from 17 - 23 April. The International Conference held several joint meetings with the National Conference.

A series of round table meetings were held to permit discussion of problems common to the various countries represented. Round table discussions were held on the following subjects:

Maternal and personal aid and rehabilitation.

The respective roles of mass and individual measures.

Housing programs.

The respective roles of Governmental and voluntary agencies.

Services for relocated individuals and families.

Special programs for rural and undeveloped areas.

Nations represented at the conference included: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The final meeting of the Conference was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, in cooperation with the Social Activities Division, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat. Sessions were held under the chairmanship of Sir Rafael Cilento of Australia, Director of Social Activities Division.

In addition to the meetings in Atlantic City the International Conference held sessions in New York on 24 and 25 April. A new constitution for the International Conference was adopted. The following subjects were presented and discussed:

International Social Welfare Activities and the place of the International Conference of Social Work.

Training and Exchange of Personnel

Various committees had been established to consider specific subjects, and reports were submitted on the following matters; Intergovernmental Welfare Programs; International Voluntary Agency Programs; Role of Social Work in Meeting Post-war needs; Training and Exchange of Personnel.

The International Conference elected new officers for the next four-year period. Mr. George E. Haynes, General Secretary, National Council of Social Service London, England, became the new president, succeeding Mr. Rene Sand, Professor of Social Medicine, University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium. The next meeting of the Conference will be held in 1952, the place to be determined later by the Conference Executive Committee.

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SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 22 - 28 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	27
Iwate	" "	11
Iwate	Swine plague	18
Kanagawa	" "	1
Kanagawa	Swine erysipelas	2
Saitama	Swine cholera	4

Note:- Control measures have been instituted. Serum and vaccines were administered

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Midwifery Lectures

The fifth and sixth in the series of midwifery lectures were given in Nagoya and Osaka. These are 10 day courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurses Association. There were 219 present at Osaka and 159 at Nagoya.

Personnel

Miss Ann Miller, a newly arrived Public Health Nurse, is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Tohoku Military Government Region and Miss Jeanette Pitcharella is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Chugoku Military Government Region.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 13 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 16 -22 May. A total of 1,690 were distributed as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>IDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	0	108	0
Miyazaki	240	0	0	0
Niigata	80	0	0	0
Tokyo	200	0	0	0
Chiba	0	0	12	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	50
Aichi	240	0	0	0
Mie	0	0	100	0
Kyoto	0	150	0	0

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>ITT Euster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Wakayama	0	0	0	150
Kagawa	0	120	0	0
Ehime	0	0	40	0
Fukuoka	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	760	270	260	400

In the period 16 - 22 May, a total of 652 drums of pyrethrum emulsion, each drum containing 50 gallons, were shipped to 13 prefectures. The shipments were directed by the Ministry of Welfare. The emulsion is to be diluted 30 times, making the equivalent of 978,000 gallons of finished insecticide distributed in this period.

DISTRIBUTION PYRETHRUM EMULSION 30X, 16 - 22 MAY

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gallon drums</u>
Akita.	40
Tochigi.	45
Tokyo.	190
Kanagawa.	28
Ishikawa.	25
Nagano.	60
Gifu.	39
Osaka.	60
Hyogo.	30
Tokushima.	33
Saga.	32
Nagasaki.	40
Kumamoto.	<u>30</u>
Total -	652

In April 2,889,000 cc diphtheria toxoid were ordered shipped from the manufacturers by the Ministry of Welfare. This includes 300,000 cc which were exported to Okinawa. Below is a detailed breakdown by prefecture.

DISTRIBUTION DIPHTHERIA TOXOID, APRIL

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>(Unit: cc)</u>
Aomori.	40,000
Akita.	100,000
Fukushima.	100,000
Ibaraki.	260,000
Tochigi.	280,000
Gumma.	200,000
Saitama.	200,000
Tokyo.	340,000
Niigata.	200,000
Ishikawa.	20,000
Nagano.	130,000
Aichi.	60,000
Mie.	100,000
Shiga.	100,000
Kyoto.	15,000
Osaka.	200,000
Okayama.	15,000

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DISTRIBUTION DIPHTHERIA TOXOID (Cont'd)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
Hiroshima.	24,000
Ehime.	30,000
Kochi.	15,000
Nagasaki.	60,000
Oita.	60,000
Kagoshima.	40,000
Okinawa (export)	300,000
Total -	2,889,000

Antirabies vaccine (canine) was ordered shipped to 19 prefectures in April.
A total of 227,860 cc were distributed as listed below.

DISTRIBUTION ANTIRABIES VACCINE, CANINE, APRIL

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
Hokkaido.	12,000
Iwate.	500
Ibaraki.	45,000
Gumma.	32,000
Saitama.	6,600
Niigata.	14,000
Toyama.	1,500
Gifu.	2,600
Yamanashi.	1,500
Aichi.	35,000
Mie.	5,000
Kyoto.	5,000
Hyogo.	3,000
Yamaguchi.	27,000
Tochigi.	24,000
Tokushima.	5,000
Kochi.	860
Tokyo.	5,000
Yamagata.	1,000
Other.	300
Total -	227,860

In the four month period January through April 9,097,125 doses of smallpox vaccine were shipped as specified below. Of this total 175,000 doses were exported to Okinawa in January:

DISTRIBUTION SMALLPOX VACCINE, JANUARY - APRIL

<u>Destination</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Hokkaido	-	91,100	345,200	1,153,700
Aomori	-	-	-	100,000
Iwate	-	-	20,000	88,710
Miyagi	-	-	-	90,000
Akita	-	-	20,000	57,500
Yamagata	-	10,300	58,940	36,700
Fukushima	-	100,400	-	-
Ibaraki	50,000	34,000	9,450	51,750

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DISTRIBUTION SMALLPOX VACCINE, JANUARY - APRIL (Cont'd)

<u>Destination</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Tochigi	-	49,500	135,000	19,500
Gumma	-	15,000	45,000	65,000
Saitama	200,000	52,490	124,950	48,165
Chiba	154,800	10,020	6,800	104,130
Tokyo	309,144	276,380	277,668	192,925
Kanagawa	274,900	-	45,444	93,820
Niigata	-	200	193,100	3,000
Toyama	-	-	16,240	6,000
Ishikawa	-	-	-	16,700
Fukui	-	53,100	-	44,400
Yamanashi	-	-	54,800	1,000
Nagano	-	-	50,020	-
Gifu	-	-	-	700
Shizuoka	123,011	-	110,000	65,800
Aichi	-	-	-	83,350
Mie	350,000	50,000	-	37,150
Shiga	300,000	1,000	-	40,500
Kyoto	-	11,010	-	97,640
Osaka	13,300	11,300	-	18,960
Hyogo	5,890	300	-	161,960
Nara	-	-	-	1,000
Wakayama	-	500	-	10,500
Tottori	-	-	23,753	1,400
Shimane	-	-	-	6,000
Okayama	-	-	-	111,660
Hiroshima	-	-	-	20,000
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	112,000
Tokushima	-	-	-	56,000
Kagawa	-	-	-	360,000
Ehime	-	80,000	-	80,000
Kochi	-	-	-	3,000
Fukuoka	-	-	309,500	2,000
Saga	-	-	10,000	-
Nagasaki	300	28,125	30,000	85,000
Kumamoto	4,725	80,700	5,700	99,475
Oita	-	25	-	7,500
Miyazaki	-	-	50,000	2,000
Kagoshima	-	15,000	20,000	85,000
Other	188,200	25,620	91,800	176,825
Okinawa (Export)	175,000	-	-	-
Total -	2,149,270	996,070	2,053,365	3,898,420

Although supplies of sulfathiazole and penicillin have not yet reached a level where control over distribution is no longer necessary, there is no shortage of these two medicines. It is doubtful whether hospitals, doctors, and other users are fully aware that they may purchase these in increasing quantities, or whether proper allocation is made of available supplies at the prefectural level. There are ample stocks available at the manufacturers to allow for a vastly increased distribution over that which reports indicate is being made.

Production

A total of 5,171 pieces of the various types of DIT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 16 - 22 May.

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A total of 127,240 lbs. of 10% IIT dust, 15,848 gallons of 5% DIT residual effect spray and 13,500 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 16 - 22 May. At the same time, a total of 44,200 lbs. of 10% DIT dust, 9,800 gallons of 5% DIT residual effect spray, and 6,700 vials of typhus vaccine were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 22 May include 3,432,748 lbs. of 10% DIT dust, 317,827 gallons of 5% DIT residual effect spray and 122,979 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of IIT products and typhus vaccine during April totaled 861,925 lbs. of 10% IIT dust, 126,719 gallons of 5% IIT residual effect spray, and 2,394 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments is as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF IIT PRODUCTS AND TYPHUS VACCINE - APRIL 1948

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% IIT Dust</u>	<u>5% DIT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Iwate	-	3,500 gallons	-
Fukushima	6,000 lbs.	500	1,000 vials
Ibaraki	3,000	5,000	-
Gumma	-	-	8
Saitama	61,000	9,000	-
Chiba	20,000	-	-
Tokyo	-	-	161
Yamanashi	5,380	1,500	200
Toyama	-	-	30
Nagano	30,000	1,000	105
Fukui	10,000	2,000	40
Shizuoka	30,000	-	300
Ishikawa	11,000	-	-
Kyoto	40,000	-	-
Wakayama	30,000	3,000	-
Tottori	-	-	200
Yamaguchi	20,000	-	-
Tokushima	-	4,000	-
Kagawa	20,000	20,000	-
Ehime	20,000	-	-
Fukuoka	200,000	-	-
Saga	-	3,000	-
Nagasaki	20,000	10,000	-
Miyazaki	25,000	-	-
Kagoshima	17,000	2,300	-
Quarantine Stations:			
Shimizu	400	200	-
Nagoya	-	-	50
Hakata	400	200	-
Miike	400	200	100
Nagasaki	-	-	150
Kagoshima	400	200	50
Ministry of Welfare	291,786	47,480	-
Ministry of Transportation			
Tokyo Dept.	-	5,250	-
Moji Dept.	-	6,000	-
Niigata Dept.	-	2,000	-
Losses in Transit	<u>159</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>-</u>
Total -	861,925 lbs.	126,719 gallons	2,394 vials

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Production quota of triple typhoid vaccine for the contemplated 1948 immunization program has been completed. Plans include inoculations for 67,158,250 persons, using 95,144 liters of vaccine.

Production of wire screening materials, copper and brass base, 16 mesh per square inch, to implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs in 1948, has been initiated. Ministry of Welfare has received an allocation of 70 tons of the screening material to be used in equipping public sanitary facilities, slaughter houses and dairies, national and private hospitals, health centers, welfare institutions, etc. Further announcements will be made shortly in future issues of this bulletin furnishing detailed breakdown of the allocation.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Loss of narcotics through theft or burglary has become a distinct hazard to drying up the source of narcotics in illegal traffic. Practically all reported losses could have been prevented with proper precautionary measures.

Two hospitals were burglarized resulting in the loss of comparatively large quantities of narcotics. While the Ministry of Welfare is endeavoring to have all hospitals procure combination-lock heavy steel safes for the proper storage of narcotics, some hospitals complain they are unable to take such action. The Ministry of Welfare has been advised to inform narcotic agents in all prefectures to require any hospital that has been burglarized to procure an adequate safe before they are permitted to restock narcotics.

Information relative to the above-mentioned two hospitals indicates the night watchmen were not alert. In addition it appears that keys to the storage places for narcotics were not properly safeguarded to prevent impressions being made or possibly to prevent the burglar from using the keys left in a desk-drawer of the pharmacy. Investigation is being made to determine if administrative action should be taken against the staffs of the hospitals.

That information received, regarding illegal possession or dealing in narcotics, must receive prompt action was illustrated in two recent cases. In one the narcotic agents waited three days during which time the trafficker, advised by his father in a neighboring prefecture, destroyed the narcotics. In the other case, on the same day on which the information was received, the agents made the investigation, seized seven grams of morphine, arrested one defendant, and caused the arrest of a person in another prefecture who had illegally obtained the narcotics at the time of surrender in 1945.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Attention is invited to Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare Directive No. 622 (Yohatsu No. 622) issued 18 May 1948.

Paragraph 1 of this directive relieves the prefectures of the obligation and responsibility of conducting weekly or routine, periodic examination of prostitutes by revising paragraph 2 of Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Old Title) Directive No. 15 (Bohatsu No. 15) dated 22 November 1945, "The Regulation for Medical Examination of Those Whose Occupation Involves Liability of Spreading Venereal Disease" to read: "The said medical examinations shall be made whenever a prefectural governor deems it necessary".

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This means that the weekly examinations of prostitutes can now be discontinued. The personnel and facilities engaged in this work can now be redirected to the care of the general public. The prostitutes will no longer be given special consideration as a group, but will be treated like any other member of the community. They may use the services of the Health Centers as individual patients.

With reference to health certificates of prostitutes, paragraph 2 of Yohatsu No. 622 states "..... health certificates, cards, badges or any other form of identification showing that a person is supposedly free from venereal disease shall not be issued by individuals or associations nor shall they be carried by any individual."

Japanese B. Encephalitis

Japanese B Encephalitis is a seasonal disease, cases occurring in Japan from July to September. Caused by a virus, it is considered to be transmitted by mosquitoes. Areas where Culex pipiens pallens, C. tritaeniorhynchus, Aedes togoi and A. albopictus are found to breed should receive special attention in control operations. Measures taken to control the above mosquitoes could readily be made a part of the general anti-malaria activities.

If all physicians as well as Health Officers are alert in recognizing early suspected cases, placing them under mosquito nets, and reporting to the proper authorities for immediate insect control action in the vicinity, the spread of the disease should be greatly reduced. In this connection it is well to keep in mind the cardinal symptoms of high fever, headache, nausea, and "dazed" consciousness, followed by neurological symptoms.

During the 1924 epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis the disease was prevalent in the Chugoku and Shikoku regions, the area of Toyama, Nagano and Niigata prefectures and in Aomori and Akita prefectures. It reached its highest incidence in the prefectures of Kagawa, Okayama and Hyogo.

Epidemics occurred in 1935 with highest incidence in Tokyo and Kanagawa, and a smaller one in 1937 centering in Okayama.

Due to an observed tendency toward recurrence in cycles, an epidemic had been anticipated during the past two years. The incidence of suspected cases in 1946 was about 176 cases with 79 deaths, and in 1947 was 252 suspected cases with 131 deaths. Most of these cases occurred in Okayama Prefecture, where a study on vaccination has been carried on for the past two years.

The efficacy of general vaccination has not yet been sufficiently established for such measures to be taken, nor is vaccine available for general use. Antibody response is slow to develop; vaccination of contacts is therefore of no immediate value. Control measures will of necessity need to be of an environmental nature.

Insect and Rodent Control

The cleaning of sewers, ditches and drains constitutes the most important phase of insect control - and is the most inexpensive one.

Drainage systems that carry storm water from the streets and waste water from houses become silted and clogged leaving pools of stagnant water that breed great numbers of mosquitoes. The organic matter contained in this type of water affords food for mosquito larvae, among which may be found the most common known transmitter of Japanese B Encephalitis.

As these drains are totally or partially covered, satisfactory inspection and cleaning cannot be made unless the drains are uncovered completely and the mud and debris removed throughout the entire system. Usually one thorough cleaning will last through the mosquito breeding season.

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SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 7 May shows a total of 3,501 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,344, of which 118,728 were occupied. During this period, 330,030 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

In accordance with the program of transferring matters of substantive rights now contained in cabinet orders to statutes as adopted by the Diet, a draft of a revised National Health Insurance Law was cleared without objection by Public Health and Welfare and received Cabinet approval for introduction in the Diet in the course of the present session. Aside from incorporating into law substantive and important procedural provisions heretofore contained in the Enforcement Ordinance, the revisions aim at a consolidation of this all-important program which covered at its height upward of 40,000,000 insured in more than 10,000 associations. Though suffering severe set-backs in the past year or two, it is still reported to cover over 30,000,000 people in about 7,000 active associations.

While restating the essentially voluntary character of the membership by making it optional with the residents of each city, town, or village to decide by majority vote whether or not they wish to have National Health Insurance in their locality, the revisions, if passed by the Diet, will strengthen the foundation of the system in two ways. Firstly, they add a third to the present two types of insurer (National Health Insurance associations and other corporate bodies, such as agricultural cooperatives, administering National Health Insurance), to wit, local public bodies in the sense of the Local Autonomy Law, that is cities, towns, and villages. In the revised law these local public bodies may elect through their assemblies to operate National Health Insurance as a city, town or village function. Secondly, no matter whether National Health Insurance will be operated by the local public body or by either of the two existing semi-private types of agency, coverage is to include - with minor exceptions - all local residents not protected by other forms of social insurance.

An interesting innovation will be the National Health Insurance Operations Advisory Council, a citizens' advisory body to be created in those cities, towns, and villages administering National Health Insurance on a municipal basis and designed to keep in close touch on the one hand, with the insured and their problems, on the other hand, with the mayor and the city, town, or village assembly. A report of its activities and recommendations is to be published annually. The major provisions concerning contributions by, and services to, the insured and arrangements for their provision remain in substance as they are, leaving the insurer of whatever type free to decide the method of financing (it being understood that sufficient funds must be collected from the insured to offer at least medical and, as a rule, also maternity and funeral services), determine the scope of benefits to be provided, and conclude agreements with the purveyors of medical and allied services. The provision of the law giving the prefectural governor the power "in case of necessity" to order the establishment of a National Health Insurance association, will be eliminated.

Reports from the field indicate the interest expressed by several Military Government Teams in obtaining translations of the several social insurance laws. In keeping with this request, an effort will be made to procure enough copies of a new translation of the National Health Insurance Law in its revised form, if and when it is passed by the Diet, for distribution to all Regional and Prefectural Military Government Teams.

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SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

2 Incls:

1. Number and Rates of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages & Divorces: Japan and each Prefecture, March 1948.
2. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan week ended 22 May 1948.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: March 1948

The vital events of Japan and each prefecture for the month of March, 1948, are summarized in the attached tables. Total numbers and rates for "all shi" (cities of 30,000 or more population) and "all Gun" (areas having less than 30,000 population) are also shown. The numbers reported are from the Monthly Schedule Report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths, marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population, enumerated as of 1 October 1947 and are computed on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births during the month.

Live Births

The number of live births recorded in March (257,373) was somewhat lower than the figure for the preceding month (260,481). The current crude birth rate per 1,000 population per annum (38.9) was 8 percent lower than the rate for February (42.1). It was, however, the highest rate recorded for March since 1935, when the rate was 40.3. The current rate was eight percent higher than the rate for the corresponding month last year (36.0), and nine percent greater than the median March rate (35.6) based on the seven year period 1935-1941.

The live birth rate for "all Shi" combined (37.5) was approximately 5 percent lower than the rate for "all Gun" (39.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 33.1 in Hiroshima and Nagano, to 48.1 in Hokkaido. The rates of eight prefectures exceeded the national average by 10 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Akita and Aomori in the north; Niigata, Fukushima, Ishikawa and Fukui in Central Honshu; and Tokushima in Shikoku. Eight prefectures (Nagano, Yamanashi, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nara, Yamaguchi, Kochi & Kagoshima), had rates that were more than 10 percent below the national average.

Deaths (all ages)

The number of deaths increased from 89,283 in the previous month to 92,428 currently. However, the crude death rate for March (14.0) was about three percent lower than the February rate (14.4). The decrease in the rate (computed on an annual basis) was due to the fact that March had 31 days, while February had only 29. This was the lowest rate recorded for March in the 29 years for which data are available. The current rate was 22 percent less than the rate for the corresponding month last year (18.0), and nearly 24 percent lower than the median rate for March (18.3) for the seven year period 1935-1941.

The rate for "all Shi" combined (13.1) was 9 percent lower than for "all Gun" (14.4). Prefectural rates ranged from 11.9 in Kagoshima to 17.4 in Akita. Thirteen prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by ten percent or more. These were Akita, Aomori, Fukui, Ishikawa, Iwate, Niigata, Saga, Shiga, Shimane, Tokushima, Tottori, Toyama and Yamagata. Rates at least ten percent lower than the national figure occurred in six prefectures (Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Miyazaki, Shizuoka and Tokyo).

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death during March were: tuberculosis, all forms (12,697) (192.0); intracranial lesions of vascular origin (9,608) (145.3); pneumonia, all forms (7,526) (113.8); senility (7,222) (109.2); diseases of the heart (4,948) (74.8); congenital debility (4,661) (70.5); cancer and other malignant tumors (4,427) (66.9); nephritis (3,343) (50.5); bronchitis (3,315) (50.1) and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, 2 years of age and over (3,148) (47.6). These 10 causes accounted for 60,895 deaths, or about two-thirds of all deaths during March.

Infant Deaths

Deaths of infants under 1 year declined from 19,630 in February to 18,752 in the current month. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 72.9, a slight decrease (3 percent) from the rate of the previous month (75.4).

The current rate was 25 percent lower than the previous low March rate -- 96.7 in 1942. It was 28 percent lower than the rate for the same month last year (101.8), and the March median rate (101.2) based upon the 5 years period 1938-1942.

The rates for "all Shi" combined (64.3) was 16 percent lower than for "all Gun" (76.9). Prefectural rates varied greatly, from 49.4 in Kanagawa, to 110.2 in Akita. Rates of 15 prefectures were more than 10 percent greater than the national rate, while rates of 13 prefectures were at least 10 percent lower.

The 10 leading causes of infant deaths accounted for approximately 83 percent of all deaths under 1 year of age. The number of deaths and the infant death rate per 1,000 live births for each of these causes were: congenital debility (4,661) (18.1); pneumonia, all forms (3,216) (12.5), diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2,516) (9.8); premature birth (1,327) (5.2); bronchitis (1,266) (4.9); other diseases peculiar to the first year of life (1,064) (4.1); congenital malformations (492) (1.9); beriberi (491) (1.9) meningitis (not due to meningococcus) (263) (1.0) and measles (235) (0.9).

Stillbirths

Stillbirths totalled 12,427 in March, compared with 12,171 in February. The rate per 1,000 live births increased 3 percent from 46.7 to 48.3 currently. The present rate was 12 percent higher than the rate for the corresponding month last year (43.1) and 11 percent greater than the March median rate (43.7) based on the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for "all Shi" combined was 59.6 - more than 38 percent higher than for "all Gun" (43.0). Prefectural rates ranged from 36.4 in Ishikawa to 64.8 in Shimane. Rates of 10 prefectures were at least 10 percent higher than the national average. Six prefectures had rates 10 percent or more below the national figure.

Marriages

There were 106,775 marriages in March, compared with 94,967 in February. The rate per 1,000 population was 16.1, 5 percent higher than the rate for the preceding month (15.3). As in the past, the March rate was again quite high and exceeded that of the same month in any year for which data are available. It was 26 percent higher than the rate for the corresponding period of 1947 (12.8), and 56 percent higher than the March median rate (10.3) based on the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for "all Shi" combined (13.9) was 19 percent lower than for "all Gun" (17.2). Rates among the prefectures varied from 11.8 in Tokyo to 20.5 in Tottori. Twelve prefectures had rates more than 10 percent higher than the national rate. Rates were at least 10 percent lower than the national average in only 4 prefectures.

Divorces

Divorces increased from 6,265 last month to 7,612 currently. There was an increase of 20 percent in the March rate (1.2) as compared to the February rate (1.0). The current rate (the highest rate ever recorded for March) was 9 percent higher than the rate for March 1947 (1.1) and 50 percent greater than the March median divorce rate (0.8) for the seven year period (1932-1938).

The rate for "all Shi" was 1.2, for "all Gun" 1.1. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Saitama and Ibaraki to 1.9 in Akita and Fukui. Rates of only 3 prefectures were exactly the same as the national figure (1.2); 22 were higher and 21 were lower.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES &
DIVORCES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE, MARCH 1948

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS ALL AGES</u>	<u>*INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>STILL- BIRTHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>DIVORCES</u>
ALL JAPAN	257373	92428	18752	12427	106775	7612
TOTAL ALL						
"SHI"	82010	28788	5271	4884	30524	2530
TOTAL ALL						
"GUN"	175363	63640	13481	7543	76251	5082
AICHI	9491	3466	720	418	3832	234
AKITA	4557	1849	502	233	1691	200
AOMORI	4712	1647	416	212	1653	132
CHIBA	6607	2658	502	294	2689	167
EHIME	5022	1730	343	242	2125	171
FUKUI	2694	994	245	120	1198	118
FUKUOKA	10386	3355	580	508	4499	302
FUKUSHIMA	7348	2447	577	351	3038	245
GIFU	5021	1721	389	201	2202	140
GUMMA	5063	1922	370	290	2079	130
HIROSHIMA	5646	2240	380	281	2718	226
HOKKAIDO	15706	4381	1034	626	4667	347
HYOGO	10669	3468	680	508	3976	293
IBARAKI	6731	2529	555	363	2706	119
ISHIKAWA	3464	1325	335	126	1348	122
IWATE	4419	1731	464	247	1726	163
KAGAWA	3197	1153	275	182	1587	112
KAGOSHIMA	5001	1759	307	228	2511	152
KANAGAWA	7182	2261	355	368	2487	164
KOCHI	2500	1034	175	111	1253	92
KUMAMOTO	5249	1923	316	259	2805	207
KYOTO	5146	1963	379	245	2221	174
MIE	4316	1837	355	196	2212	132
MIYAGI	5504	1957	463	293	2227	135
MIYAZAKI	3471	1059	207	166	1609	116
NAGANO	5778	2308	360	338	2594	167
NAGASAKI	5027	1830	375	228	2239	198
NARA	2290	898	189	110	1154	72
NIIGATA	8817	3309	640	440	3236	274
OITA	3845	1595	283	200	2054	157
OKAYAMA	5101	2050	454	300	2409	189
OSAKA	11123	3634	697	534	4502	319
SAGA	3002	1220	272	111	1446	92
SAITAMA	6717	2530	514	313	2704	125
SHIGA	2816	1145	219	142	1388	72
SHIMANE	2961	1164	217	192	1378	104
SHIZUOKA	7705	2483	535	381	3274	203
TOCHIGI	5322	1719	327	265	2160	132
TOKUSHIMA	3160	1120	262	166	1436	84
TOKYO	15513	5263	1004	698	5015	320
TOTTORI	1938	779	151	111	1020	64
TOYAMA	3429	1354	369	139	1290	149
WAKAYAMA	2870	1068	186	120	1384	103
YAMAGATA	4250	1901	359	213	1688	168
YAMAGUCHI	4289	1774	263	225	2180	174
YAMANASHI	2318	875	152	133	1165	53

* Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

Source: Monthly Schedule Report, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE
RATES, JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE: MARCH 1948

PREFECTURE	*BIRTH	*DEATH	**INFANT DEATH	**STILL- BIRTH	*MARRIAGE	*DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	38.9	14.0	72.9	48.3	16.1	1.2
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	37.5	13.1	64.3	59.6	13.9	1.2
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	39.6	14.4	76.9	43.0	17.2	1.1
AICHI	35.9	13.1	75.9	44.0	14.5	0.9
AKITA	42.8	17.4	110.2	51.1	15.9	1.9
AOMORI	47.1	16.5	88.3	45.0	16.5	1.3
CHIBA	36.9	14.9	76.0	44.5	15.0	0.9
EHIME	40.8	14.1	68.3	48.2	17.3	1.4
FUKUI	43.8	16.2	90.9	44.5	19.5	1.9
FUKUOKA	38.6	12.5	55.8	48.9	16.7	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	43.5	14.5	78.5	47.8	18.0	1.5
GIFU	39.7	13.6	77.5	40.0	17.4	1.1
GUMMA	38.0	14.4	73.1	57.3	15.6	1.0
HIROSHIMA	33.1	13.1	67.3	49.8	16.0	1.3
HOKKAIDO	48.1	13.4	65.8	39.9	14.3	1.1
HYOGO	41.2	13.4	63.7	47.6	15.4	1.1
IBARAKI	39.5	14.8	82.5	53.9	15.9	0.7
ISHIKAWA	44.1	16.9	96.7	36.4	17.2	1.6
IWATE	41.4	16.2	105.0	55.9	16.2	1.5
KAGAWA	41.1	14.8	86.0	56.9	20.4	1.4
KAGOSHIMA	33.8	11.9	61.4	45.6	17.0	1.0
KANAGAWA	38.2	12.0	49.4	51.2	13.2	0.9
KOCHI	34.8	14.4	70.0	44.4	17.4	1.3
KUMAMOTO	35.1	12.8	60.2	49.3	18.7	1.4
KYOTO	34.9	13.3	73.6	47.6	15.1	1.2
MIE	36.0	15.3	82.3	45.4	18.4	1.1
MIYAGI	41.5	14.8	84.1	53.2	16.8	1.0
MIYAZAKI	40.0	12.2	59.6	47.8	18.5	1.3
NAGANO	33.1	13.2	62.3	58.5	14.9	1.0
NAGASAKI	38.8	14.1	74.6	45.4	17.3	1.5
NARA	34.7	13.6	82.5	48.0	17.5	1.1
NIIGATA	43.0	16.2	72.6	49.9	15.8	1.3
OITA	36.8	15.3	73.6	52.0	19.7	1.5
OKAYAMA	37.2	14.9	89.0	58.8	17.6	1.4
OSAKA	39.4	12.9	62.7	48.0	15.9	1.1
SAGA	38.6	15.7	90.6	37.0	18.6	1.2
SAITAMA	37.8	14.2	76.5	46.6	15.2	0.7
SHIGA	38.8	15.8	77.8	50.4	19.1	1.0
SHIMANE	39.1	15.4	73.3	64.8	18.2	1.4
SHIZUOKA	38.7	12.5	69.4	49.4	16.4	1.0
TOCHIGI	41.0	13.2	61.4	49.8	16.6	1.0
TOKUSHIMA	43.7	15.5	82.9	52.5	19.8	1.2
TOKYO	36.6	12.4	64.7	45.0	11.8	0.8
TOTTORI	38.9	15.7	77.9	57.3	20.5	1.3
TOYAMA	41.4	16.3	107.6	40.5	15.6	1.8
WAKAYAMA	35.3	13.1	64.8	41.8	17.0	1.3
YAMAGATA	37.6	16.8	84.5	50.1	14.9	1.5
YAMAGUCHI	34.2	14.2	61.3	52.5	17.4	1.4
YAMANASHI	33.9	12.8	65.6	57.4	17.0	0.8

* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 population enumerated on 1 October 1947, and computed on an annual basis.

** Rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births during the month.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 22 MAY 1948

During the twenty-first week, ended 22 May 1948, there were reported 14,660 cases of communicable disease compared with 13,957 cases in the preceding week. Only Miyazaki Prefecture (compared with two prefectures last week) failed to submit reports on the following communicable diseases: diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid, smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and plague. Two prefectures (compared with five last week) failed to send in reports for measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, and malaria. These prefectures were Niigata and Miyazaki.

Nearly 94 percent (13,748) of the total cases (14,660) recorded for the 17 communicable diseases included in this report were due to tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, and influenza. Tuberculosis cases increased slightly from 8,321 last week to 8,524 in the current week. This was the highest number recorded in any week of 1948 but 8 percent less than the number (9,294) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates, per 100,000 population, per annum, were 570.7 and 436.4 respectively.

Pneumonia cases decreased 2 percent from 2,171 to 2,128. The current number of cases was less than one third the figure (6,594) recorded in the twenty-first week last year. The current and cumulative case rates were 142.5 and 245.7 respectively.

The general trend of measles has been upward since the first of the year. The number of cases (2,160) recorded in the current week was 24 percent greater than the figure (1,748) last week, but less than one fourth the number of cases (9,764) for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 144.6 and 88.6 respectively.

Whooping cough cases increased for the third consecutive week. There were 888 cases currently compared with 758 last week - an increase of 17 percent. In the twenty-first week of 1947 there were 5,583 cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 59.5 and 51.8 respectively.

There were 48 cases of influenza reported in the current week compared with 58 cases last week. In the twenty-first week of 1947 there were 259 cases recorded. The current case rate (3.2) was approximately half the cumulative rate (6.5).

The remaining 12 acute communicable diseases accounted for 912 cases and 88 deaths compared with 901 cases and 76 deaths in the preceding week.

Diphtheria cases decreased approximately 5 percent from 318 to 300. Eleven deaths were reported currently compared with 18 previously. The current number of cases was 54 percent less than the number (659) recorded for the corresponding week last year, and 60 percent less than the number (755) reported in the twenty-first week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.1 and 25.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 2.5.

Dysentery cases showed only a very slight increase from 124 to 129. However, deaths rose from 24 to 32. The current cases were approximately 45 percent less than the figure (234) reported in the twenty-first week of 1947 and 58 percent less than the number (310) for the same period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.6 and 4.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 0.9.

The incidence of typhoid fever increased for the fourth consecutive week. There were 192 cases and 27 deaths currently compared with 178 cases and 21 deaths in the previous week. The current cases were approximately two-thirds of the number (294) reported in the twenty-first week of 1947 and less than one fourth of the figure (797) for the same period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.9 and 7.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.8 and 1.0.

There were 70 cases and 5 deaths reported for paratyphoid fever currently, compared with 66 cases and no deaths last week. In the twenty-first week of 1947 there were 78 cases, and in the same week of 1946 there were 171 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.7 and 2.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases were reported currently compared with 2 in the previous week. No deaths have been recorded this year. In the corresponding week of 1947 and 1946 there were 6 and 264 cases respectively. The cumulative case rate for the first 21 weeks of 1948 was 0.1.

Nine cases of typhus fever were reported for the current week compared with 7 last week. No deaths have been recorded in five weeks. The current cases were only one third the number (28) reported in the corresponding period of 1947, and a little more than 1 percent of the total for the same week of 1946 (822). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases increased 7 percent from 81 to 87. There were no deaths in the current week compared with 2 previously. In the corresponding week last year there were nearly three times as many malaria cases (251). The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 4.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The current scarlet fever cases (78) were approximately 10 percent less than the number (86) recorded last week. Deaths rose from 2 to 3. Increases of from 1 to 4 cases were registered for 7 prefectures. However, decreases of from 1 to 10 were recorded for 14 prefectures. The largest decrease was in Tokyo from 20 to 10 cases. The current cases for all Japan were 17 percent less than the reported number (94) for the same period last year, but more than double that (38) for the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 3.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased approximately 20 percent from 39 last week to 47 currently. There were 10 deaths compared with 9 last week. Increases were recorded in 14 prefectures - the largest being, 3 cases in Aomori Prefecture. In the twenty-first week of 1947 the cases (96) were double the current number, however, in the same week of 1946 they (43) were about the same. The current rates for cases (3.1) and deaths (0.7) were approximately the same as the cumulative case and death rates 3.2 and 0.8 respectively.

No suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis cases were reported in the current week, nor were there any for the corresponding period of 1947. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,848 and 95,851 respectively; for gonorrhea 5,070 and 104,208; and for chancroid 875 and 19,448. Each of these diseases showed increases of at least 9 percent over last week's level. All three diseases were also higher currently, than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were reported 3,598 cases of syphilis, 4,505 cases of gonorrhea, and 847 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis 324.6 and 305.6 respectively; gonorrhea 339.5 and 332.2; and for chancroid 58.6 and 62.0.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 22 May 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	-	637	86	3	1	72	12
AOMORI	5	-	122	7	-	-	4	-
IWATE	1	-	168	18	7	2	27	5
MIYAGI	8	-	211	15	2	1	27	2
AKITA	8	-	309	21	-	-	21	5
YAMAGATA	7	1	134	12	7	-	51	3
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	93	7	5	1	22	6
IBARAKI	12	1	159	5	4	1	24	10
TOCHIGI	7	1	186	19	-	1	23	12
GUMMA	2	-	136	27	6	3	41	8
SAITAMA	6	-	194	16	5	3	29	9
CHIBA	3	-	69	4	2	1	35	7
TOKYO	17	-	515	80	17	4	211	54
KANAGAWA	8	-	*217	*21	3	-	*48	15
NIIGATA	12	2	359	32	1	-	*124	6
TOYAMA	1	-	49	8	-	-	10	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1	145	13	1	1	6	1
FUKUI	1	-	50	6	-	-	17	3
YAMANASHI	7	-	40	-	1	-	6	-
NAGANO	13	-	207	8	1	-	16	3
GIFU	1	-	53	8	-	-	14	3
SHIZUOKA	-	1	131	20	4	-	27	8
AICHI	9	1	228	25	3	-	41	12
MIE	6	-	*130	*12	1	1	12	1
SHIGA	1	-	48	2	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	13	-	*118	*15	4	1	*36	10
OSAKA	3	-	135	17	7	2	46	8
HYOGO	13	-	225	26	3	1	41	6
NARA	3	-	61	2	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	56	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	2	1	*38	3	-	-	6	3
SHIMANE	-	-	123	12	-	-	2	1
OKAYAMA	3	1	141	15	-	-	7	2
HIROSHIMA	9	1	212	6	2	1	27	3
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	161	5	1	-	10	3
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	58	7	1	-	4	*2
KAGAWA	1	-	*59	10	2	-	14	3
EHIME	30	-	248	28	6	1	30	8
KOCHI	2	-	80	5	3	1	10	1
FUKUOKA	18	-	409	27	6	2	54	12
SAGA	7	-	306	22	3	1	16	7
NAGASAKI	7	-	*228	*30	15	1	*36	5
KUMAMOTO	1	-	80	7	3	1	23	9
OITA	-	-	235	30	-	-	10	16
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	175	18	NR	NR	23	2
KAGOSHIMA	9	-	188	17	-	-	9	2
TOTAL	300	11	*7926	*777	129	32	*1328	*292
RATE								
Current	20.1	0.7	25.3	2.5	8.6	2.1	4.2	0.9
Previous	21.3	1.2			8.3	1.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	66	3	1	-	20	1
AOMORI	-	-	*26	4	-	-	3	1
IWATE	1	-	13	-	1	1	9	2
MIYAGI	3	-	37	4	1	-	23	-
AKITA	2	-	14	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	2	2	28	7	-	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	44	8	3	-	9	2
IBARAKI	2	1	45	9	2	-	16	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	25	3	1	1	16	1
GUMMA	7	-	39	8	2	-	20	-
SAITAMA	7	-	67	10	1	-	12	1
CHIBA	1	-	56	4	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	33	4	432	40	15	-	290	6
KANAGAWA	9	1	*137	*17	-	-	41	-
NIIGATA	2	1	75	12	2	-	27	1
TOYAMA	6	2	36	6	4	-	7	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	16	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	2	-	22	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	3
NAGANO	8	-	40	3	1	-	15	-
GIFU	6	3	106	17	4	-	23	2
SHIZUOKA	8	-	94	7	8	-	44	1
AICHI	5	1	90	7	3	1	29	1
MIE	5	1	*84	*8	-	-	26	2
SHIGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	4	1	*61	9	6	1	*27	3
OSAKA	18	-	113	19	3	-	18	-
HYOGO	15	1	*115	23	-	1	2	1
NARA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	7	-	50	5	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	1	-	15	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	4	1	39	3	5	-	9	-
OKAYAMA	2	4	41	8	1	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	68	5	1	-	10	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	1	6	3	-	-	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	29	5	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	7	-	-	13	2
EHIME	-	2	43	6	1	-	11	-
KOCHI	4	-	36	6	2	-	19	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	71	8	-	-	18	-
SAGA	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	*33	*7	2	-	6	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	13	1	-	-	7	1
OITA	2	-	*52	*4	-	-	5	2
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	27	2	NR	NR	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	192	27	*2455	*307	70	5	*833	38
Rate								
Current	12.9	1.8	7.8	1.0	4.7	0.3	2.7	0.1
Previous	11.9	1.4			4.4	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 May 1948
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	2	-	108	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	*19	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	136	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	-	17	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	20	-	9	-	*432	29
Rate								
Current	-	-	0.1	-	0.6	-	1.4	0.1
Previous	0.1	-			0.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	115	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	*42	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	*23	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	48	-	192	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	*16	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	55	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	-	*26	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	87	-	*1322	11	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	5.8	-	4.2	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	5.4	0.1			-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	61	713	58	914	544	*11601
AKMORI	1	181	-	220	191	2183
IWATE	38	556	7	309	197	3799
MIYAGI	21	*595	37	*431	274	*2995
AKITA	13	144	14	310	118	2527
YAMAGATA	5	106	11	156	116	1888
FUKUSHIMA	32	318	12	315	148	2741
IBARAKI	31	347	10	263	160	1876
TOCHIGI	6	184	38	515	104	1725
GUMMA	11	209	30	490	84	1572
SAITAMA	2	35	11	241	92	2095
CHIBA	4	26	9	159	124	1933
TOKYO	47	451	83	1236	1201	14633
KANAGAWA	13	81	46	677	281	5863
NIIGATA	NR	*514	NR	*856	NR	*4183
TOYAMA	49	412	61	871	221	3281
ISHIKAWA	63	304	40	459	174	2423
FUKUI	50	506	26	201	57	855
YAMANASHI	2	22	8	134	35	747
NAGANO	51	594	39	513	219	3083
GIFU	86	1247	16	197	97	2012
SHIZUOKA	54	586	13	276	224	3143
AICHI	95	450	33	347	331	4752
MIE	48	*878	9	*241	96	*1429
SHIGA	25	387	11	221	68	1128
KYOTO	50	380	24	255	253	3059
OSAKA	13	*288	9	229	571	*6142
HYOGO	45	*567	7	159	77	2235
NARA	8	27	2	17	60	822
WAKAYAMA	3	99	-	106	43	926
TOTTORI	67	587	4	53	91	1533
SHIMANE	26	146	36	577	172	3014
OKAYAMA	254	*2281	24	*308	220	*2085
HIROSHIMA	291	2546	24	365	311	5432
YAMAGUCHI	49	238	9	135	175	1524
TOKUSHIMA	92	1167	1	90	88	1356
KAGAWA	73	1787	5	*107	51	953
EHIME	154	3160	12	382	278	4032
KOCHI	62	1851	1	143	81	1195
FUKUOKA	32	459	35	1292	439	8108
SAGA	5	131	7	294	59	1397
NAGASAKI	31	*327	14	*333	172	*2515
KUMAMOTO	33	602	9	270	106	1522
OITA	46	342	8	214	87	*1896
MIYAZAKI	NR	287	NR	96	NR	1354
KAGOSHIMA	18	659	35	272	34	1297
TOTAL	2160	*27777	888	*16249	8524	*136864
Rate						
Current	144.6	88.6	59.5	51.8	570.7	436.4
Previous	117.0		50.8		557.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	10	1	251	1	8	1	106	16	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	-	-	5	-	3	-	24	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	10	1	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	24	1	1	-	46	6	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	7	-	2	2	35	8	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	11	-	1	-	54	12	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	4	-	25	-	2	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	15	-	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	37	1	1	-	14	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	4	-	30	-	1	-	17	4	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	7	-	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	1	229	4	10	3	232	66	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	*45	2	1	-	*62	*13	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	7	-	1	1	17	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	1	-	*4	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	-	19	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	5	-	33	-	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	7	-	22	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	5	1	28	3	1	1	27	5	-	-	-	-
AICHI	6	-	74	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	*16	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	20	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	38	-	2	-	*28	11	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	40	-	1	-	36	7	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	*20	1	-	-	19	8	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	1	1	12	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	13	-	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	*9	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	13	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	12	1	-	-	23	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	2	-	*12	*4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	78	3	*1158	17	47	10	*1019	*245	-	-	1	-
RATE												
Current	5.2	0.2	3.7	0.1	3.1	0.7	3.2	0.8	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	5.8	0.1			2.6	0.6			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	175	5444	-	120
AOMORI	35	1211	-	13
IWATE	25	1209	-	*10
MIYAGI	52	*1758	-	5
AKITA	45	1099	-	-
YAMAGATA	50	809	1	9
FUKUSHIMA	70	2197	-	24
IBARAKI	68	2741	-	-
TOCHIGI	56	1508	-	41
GUMMA	40	1669	-	26
SAITAMA	18	1387	-	53
CHIBA	23	821	-	-
TOKYO	100	4113	1	112
KANAGAWA	45	2533	1	61
NIIGATA	NR	*2833	NR	*39
TOYAMA	117	2572	-	25
ISHIKAWA	55	1524	1	70
FUKUI	20	*554	-	*55
YAMANASHI	13	531	-	17
NAGANO	77	1794	-	27
GIFU	44	1784	7	48
SHIZUOKA	44	1822	-	17
AICHI	59	2258	7	61
MIE	27	*1444	4	8
SHIGA	26	871	13	80
KYOTO	30	1088	-	108
OSAKA	26	1832	1	63
HYOGO	23	950	-	*7
NARA	11	353	-	2
WAKAYAMA	21	1756	-	61
TOTTORI	21	674	-	*12
SHIMANE	46	2261	-	33
OKAYAMA	65	*1139	5	*40
HIROSHIMA	106	2524	6	180
YAMAGUCHI	42	958	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	36	1668	-	66
KAGAWA	10	873	-	10
EHIME	87	3686	-	127
KOCHI	22	1191	-	4
FUKUOKA	75	3184	-	278
SAGA	27	1481	-	9
NAGASAKI	30	*1265	-	2
KUMAMOTO	34	1238	1	26
OITA	113	869	-	80
MIYAZAKI	NR	556	NR	-
KAGOSHIMA	19	1038	-	3
TOTAL	2128	*77070	48	*2035
Rate				
Current	142.5	245.7	3.2	6.5
Previous	145.4		3.9	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number for First 21 Weeks		
	22 May 1948	24 May 1947	25 May 1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	300	659	755	7926	14477	23386
Dysentery	129	234	310	1328	1900	2087
Typhoid	192	294	797	2455	4514	16525
Paratyphoid	70	78	171	833	1133	2381
Smallpox	-	6	264	20	307	16435
Typhus Fever	9	28	822	432	723	26527
Malaria	87	251	NA	1322	3756	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scarlet Fever	78	94	38	1158	1119	809
Epidemic Meningitis	47	96	43	1019	2108	734
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	1	1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	11	50	54	777	1375	2226
Dysentery	32	38	43	292	379	491
Typhoid	27	22	107	307	573	2244
Paratyphoid	5	5	7	38	67	136
Smallpox	-	1	99	-	31	2411
Typhus Fever	-	1	170	29	62	2239
Malaria	-	-	NA	11	13	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	2	17	25	68
Epidemic Meningitis	10	29	24	245	629	188
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Rates for First 21 Weeks		
	22 May 1948	24 May 1947	25 May 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.1	44.1	52.3	25.3	46.1	77.1
Dysentery	8.6	15.6	21.5	4.2	6.0	6.9
Typhoid	12.9	19.7	55.2	7.8	14.4	54.5
Paratyphoid	4.7	5.2	11.8	2.7	3.6	7.9
Smallpox	-	0.4	18.3	0.1	1.0	54.2
Typhus Fever	0.6	1.9	56.9	1.4	2.3	87.5
Malaria	5.8	16.8	NA	4.2	12.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	5.2	6.3	2.6	3.7	3.6	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	3.1	6.4	3.0	3.2	6.7	2.4
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.7	3.3	3.7	2.5	4.4	7.3
Dysentery	2.1	2.5	3.0	0.9	1.2	1.6
Typhoid	1.8	1.5	7.4	1.0	1.8	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	0.1	6.9	-	0.1	8.0
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	11.8	0.1	0.2	7.4
Malaria	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.8	2.0	0.6
Japanese B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 22 May 1948

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	23	477	226	4201	228	3008
AOMORI	13	222	91	1433	43	885
IWATE	2	52	36	423	32	625
MIYAGI	9	*199	28	*1079	43	*947
AKITA	2	108	34	1278	70	1373
YAMAGATA	-	34	20	453	43	960
FUKUSHIMA	5	*206	27	*1390	33	*1164
IBARAKI	2	457	43	1747	53	1800
TOCHIGI	1	186	42	1351	63	1978
GUMMA	4	88	54	972	54	964
SAITAMA	7	180	42	933	35	939
CHIBA	11	787	147	4800	112	4093
TOKYO	29	877	262	5141	182	6943
KANAGAWA	39	991	232	6446	173	3961
NIIGATA	10	252	91	1586	57	1712
TOYAMA	9	154	48	1089	64	1222
ISHIKAWA	7	202	59	1085	99	876
FUKUI	3	81	49	740	49	779
YAMANASHI	3	80	21	637	16	456
NAGANO	8	145	795	4514	743	3480
GIFU	13	263	60	1508	57	922
SHIZUOKA	11	292	101	2536	130	2687
AICHI	124	4083	472	10746	435	9119
MIE	17	*310	48	*1230	71	*1562
SHIGA	8	249	27	613	29	643
KYOTO	226	1108	149	3675	192	3461
OSAKA	NR	895	NR	3831	NR	4630
HYOGO	58	1229	450	7012	608	*9280
NARA	17	303	78	973	114	1087
WAKAYAMA	13	433	70	1918	38	1422
TOTTORI	3	132	39	*988	39	863
SHIMANE	3	60	23	433	24	427
OKAYAMA	26	*534	142	*2171	49	1770
HIROSHIMA	25	587	150	3028	119	2139
YAMAGUCHI	29	396	135	2828	109	2091
TOKUSHIMA	12	*99	29	*676	16	*689
KAGAWA	8	*181	22	543	28	*714
EHIME	4	151	65	1170	75	1168
KOCHI	8	96	26	725	27	555
FUKUOKA	49	1300	347	6572	247	5205
SAGA	9	157	78	1727	54	1255
NAGASAKI	10	340	110	2551	90	1808
KUMAMOTO	5	153	43	1842	57	1565
OITA	10	158	59	1356	48	987
MIYAZAKI	NR	76	NR	799	NR	489
KAGOSHIMA	NR	*85	NR	*1459	NR	*1148
TOTAL	875	*19448	5070	*104208	4848	*95851
Rate						
Current	58.6	62.0	339.5	332.2	324.6	305.6
Previous	49.9		311.8		292.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week ending			Cumulative Number for First 21 Weeks		
	22 May 1948	24 May 1947	25 May 1946	1948	1947	1946
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	875	847	546	19448	16844	9188
Gonorrhea	5070	4505	2884	104208	77929	39139
Syphilis	4848	3598	1470	95851	53311	22302
<u>Rates</u>						
Chancroid	58.6	56.6	37.8	62.0	53.6	30.3
Gonorrhea	339.5	301.2	199.7	332.2	248.1	129.1
Syphilis	324.6	240.5	101.8	305.6	169.7	73.5

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.